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HELENA, MONT., DEC. 4, 1889.

THE MESSAGE.

The president's message plainly shows the effect of the late elections. Mr. Harrison has heard from Ohio, Iowa and Massachusetts and he advocates tariff reform. "The inequalities of the law should be adjusted," he says, "but the protective principle should be applied to the product of our farms as well as to our shops." This is a new tack for the republican party. It has been trying to convince the western farmers for years that they received greatly increased prices for their products because they were taxed excessively for the benefit of the manufacturers. As our farms now produce more than our own people consume and our farmers must seek foreign markets for their crops it will be interesting to see how Mr. Harrison would set about protecting them. He wisely leaves that to congress, which will promptly give it up beyond a doubt. The eastern manufacturers who rule the republican party don't want equal protection for the farmers with themselves; it would rob them of the advantage they now possess.

"The free list can very safely be extended by placing thereon articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products as our home labor can supply."

Sound democratic doctrine, Mr. Harrison! Grover Cleveland before you said the same thing in these words: "More than four thousand articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list." You are progressing, Mr. Harrison. Now tell us what you would put on the free list. But look out! Those Pennsylvanians will call you a free-trader.

The elections in Virginia and elsewhere have greatly toned down Mr. Harrison's views regarding a general federal election law. Like Mr. Hayes, Mr. Harrison says, "My heart bleeds for the poor colored man," but in discussing the question of the ballot in the south, he calls a halt to the hot-headed advocates of a policy of general interference by the government in our elections. He thinks the present federal law might be amended and extended so as to secure better results "than can be attained by taking all the processes of such elections into federal control."

Other features of the message call for no special comment.

DRUNKENNESS IN EUROPE.

The ratio of drinking houses to population is not always a truthful index of the tipping habits of a nation. In England there is a licensed house for every 223 inhabitants, in Austria one to 206 inhabitants, in Denmark one for every 194, in Italy one for every 175, in Holland one for every 149, in France one for every 90 people and in Belgium one for every 43. But in France the annual consumption per capita is seven liters (a liter is a small fraction less than nine-tenths of a quart), while in Denmark, where there are only half as many drinking houses proportionately, the consumption per capita is more than twice as great, or sixteen liters. The Danes, in fact, are shown by statistics to be the heaviest drinkers among European nations, the Swedes ranking next, the Belgians third in order, while the consumption by the French and Germans is relatively the same, the British coming in at the foot of the column as consuming six liters per capita of population.

The statistics of drink from which these facts are taken show, however, that the liquors drunk in France are more deadly in their effect than those consumed in any other country of Europe, although it is popularly supposed that French wines are the purest. The phylloxera has ruined many vineyards and caused an advance in the price of liquor until distillers have gone to other sources than the grape for their alcohol. "The great drink of the French peasantry and working people," says a writer upon the growth of intemperance, "is eau-de-vie. This used to be distilled from fruit, but is now mainly extracted from vegetables. In 1850 only 70,000 hectoliters of this liquor were distilled from vegetables; in 1881 there were 1,750,448 hectoliters, of which potatoes and beet-root supplied the most. Since 1881 it has increased at the same ratio. The habitual drinker of this poisonous stuff soon becomes a physical and mental wreck. Fourteen per cent of the lunatics under treatment in

France owe their insanity to alcoholism, and in 1885 it was the cause of 538 accidental deaths and 868 suicides."

The impurity of liquors is a general complaint in Europe as it is in this country, and a conference was recently held in Paris to consider what can be done in the premises. The general opinion was that the remedy lay in the government assuming a monopoly of the manufacture of liquor, as is now done in Switzerland and as has been proposed by Prince Bismarck in Germany, the theory being that this would do away with the adulteration of liquor. Such a proposition would find little favor in America by one class, which condemns the license system as putting the state in the position of profiting by an unholy traffic, and by another and far more rational element, who are prepared to resist any further steps in the direction of paternal government.

The annual meeting of the board of trade for the election of officers and the transaction of other business will be held on Saturday night. This institution in the past has been greatly neglected by our business men, and new life and vigor should be imparted to it. Spokane Falls, Seattle and Tacoma are as much indebted to their boards of trade for their wonderful growth and advancement in the last two years as to any other agency. Their organizations of business men have advertised those towns and the resources of the surrounding country far and wide throughout the east and brought in immigration and capital. A live board of trade would be of incalculable benefit to Montana and Helena. Let us have it. Let there be a general attendance of our leading citizens at Saturday's meeting.

The democratic party was never so firm, so united, so determined as it is today in its stand for the rights of the people as against returning board rule. The best sentiment of the republican party in Montana is with it; the honest sentiment of the entire country is with it. The existing dead-lock had its origin in the work of ballot thieves and the democratic party has no share of the responsibility for the unfortunate condition into which we are plunged.

When the popular wrath is finally aroused, as it will be, it will be visited upon the men who planned and attempted to consummate the robbery of the ballot box. And the day of reckoning is near at hand.

The mask is falling off the republican party in spots. A campaign club at Indianapolis, the home of Benjamin Harrison, has reorganized under the name of the Senator Farwell club, in honor of the Illinois gentleman who has declared his intention of introducing a bill for the repeal of the civil service act. The name was adopted amid cheers from the members, who had previously voted down a motion to organize under the name of the O. P. Morton club. The action of the club is more than a straw to indicate the direction of the wind.

A POLITICAL-RELIGIOUS horn blower, Rev. F. E. Brush, of Waterloo, Iowa, in a Thanksgiving day sermon charged Bosses Quay and Clarkson with responsibility for the republican defeat in Iowa. In a limited sense Mr. Brush was right. The republican party has been carrying too heavy a load of bosses, protection and paternalism, and its defeat in Iowa but foreshadows its overthrow in the nation. So many agencies are at work for reform that the party of false pretenses must go down to stay.

KEEP these facts before the people: There was no fraud at precinct 34; The vote there was an honest vote; It was an honestly counted vote; It was thrown out by the canvassing board for technical irregularities; It was finally counted by mandate of court;

It stands counted to-day; It will stay counted.

If any man thinks state stealing pays let him ask Sanders and Herschfield what they are getting out of it. Both are beaten in their struggle for senatorships.

It will be interesting to see what snug committee appointments Thomas Henry Carter will get for going back on Montana by supporting Reed for speaker. Carter's name is Dennis.

The trouble with Carpenter's dicker to elect himself and a democrat to the United States senate is that it leaves the ambitious West Side republicans out in the cold.

Power and Herschfield will have to try another combination. Carpenter won't go down.

of the legislature is involved as well as the senatorship. Montana suffers and must continue to suffer serious injury from the dead lock. But that injury is light compared with the degradation which every fair-minded person would feel at the triumph of fraud. To see Bray, Dolman, Montearth, Roberts and Thompson electing United States senators and making laws for Montana would be a revolting spectacle. It would be the triumph of fraud. It would proclaim that Montana is to be governed by trickery and deception. Worse still, it would announce that the people of Montana lacked the fortitude to grapple with a detestable conspiracy and purchased ease at the expense of honor.

COL. W. W. DUDLEY and Corporal Tanner, ex-commissioners of pensions both, have formed a partnership to engage in the pension claim agency business. Why Lemmon, who was Tanner's partner during the latter's incumbency of the commission, has been left out of the combination is one of the unexplained points. But that aside, the new firm will be prepared to procure the allowance of pension claims in blocks of five.

A RECENT lynching in northern Wisconsin, was quite a family affair. At one end of the rope was a gentleman named Olson, who had made himself generally disliked in the neighborhood, and at the other were his wife and son, who had been more or less objects of his ill temper. The particular section where this incident occurred is solidly and irredeemably republican.

SWEET WILLIAM ALLISON is not going to have a walk over in the race for the Iowa senatorship next January. The opposition to his election is led by Gov. Larrabee, and is aimed at the Clarkson faction, or regency as well as at Allison. Had Allison been true to his principles, instead of trucking to the high protectionists, he would have had a better chance in the fight now on hand.

The swearing in the Cronin murder trial at Chicago has only been equalled in recent times by that in the Mormon prosecutions at Salt Lake.

OUR GIRLS' WAISTS.

An Artistic Dressmaker Says They are Too Long to Be Ideal.

"I particularly want you to cut the dress so that it will make my waist look as long as possible," said the plump young damsel, as she threw over her head and dimpled shoulders the skirt of her walking costume.

"It has always been my greatest grief that nearly all the girls I know have longer waists than I."

"By 'always,'" interposed her mother, "my daughter means the two years since she has been out in society. Of course, long waists have been very much in fashion of late, and she has come to have a notion that her figure, which both her father and myself consider exquisite, is defective in that respect."

"Oh, mamma!" exclaimed the maiden, and was going on with a speech of protest, when the dressmaker interrupted her.

"Why, madame," said the latter, as she folded up the airy fabric of silk and lace just tied on, "there is not necessarily any relation between the ideal in female development and the fashion that clothes it. The former can never alter, while the latter is the very type of change. What we call the 'mode' is perpetually trying to modify the figure by flattening it out, swelling it up like a balloon, or throwing in a hump here and there to render it more symmetrical; but it is not to be supposed that on that account the ideal is subject to alteration."

"And one is to find the ideal, I suppose, in what the artists, who are such awful bores, as a rule, call the 'antique.'"

"Better there than anywhere else, madam. The Frenchman who instructed me in my art used to say that the function of fashion was rather to improve upon nature than to follow her—to pursue fancy rather than reality. A woman with nothing on or draped after the manner of classical Venuses was not anything like so attractive as the same creature in a nineteenth century frock. And therefore, he argued, fashion is an improvement upon nature. But even he admitted that the type to build upon was not found attired in a modern ball dress, but in the marble of the old Greek sculptors."

"There is the beauty that is absolute," he would confess; "the rest is but a passing seduction to the eye, to please which incessant change is necessary."

"But if one's figure is not the fashion," pointed the young girl, "it is none the less distressing."

"I don't know about that," rejoined the dressmaker. "I will secure the liberty of saying that I agree with your mother and father in thinking that your figure is admirable. You have the length of limb which so many women lack, although you are not very tall, perhaps for the reason that you are short you are well developed, as few tall women in this country are; your arms are long and straight, and the line from the back of your neck to your heels is a perpendicular, so that you carry yourself gracefully. But best of all, you do not exhibit the great and almost universal defect of the female figure in America—a long waist is not too long."

"So you actually regard a long waist as a defect?" exclaimed the elder lady in surprise.

"From the point of view of art, yes, madam. The American woman is nearly always too long waisted, and for that reason, chiefly, her figure is the worst in the world to-day, while her face is the prettiest. American girls are the most beautiful on earth, so far as features and complexion go, and yet how few of them are well developed. As an evidence of their structural deficiency you may observe their surprising want of health. A waist that is over-long, like a neck of the 'swan-like variety,' is a symptom of constitutional weakness."

"And the Greek?"

Becoming Too Kittenish.

Johnny—Say, ma, there goes pa off fishin' again 'stead of goin' to work.

Ma—Tell your grandfather to go after him.

"Grandpa's playin' ball down on the flats."

"Well, this is a pretty state of things. If I catch any more of that 'likin' of youth comin' into this house, I'll put it in the stove."

Big Mining Suit Settled.

YONKOSTOWN, O., Dec. 3.—The famous mining suit of Kimberley against Arms, involving over \$100,000, and which has once been decided by the United States supreme court in favor of the plaintiff, was settled to-day. Arms, according to the agreement, transfers his interest in the mining stocks and shares in the mines which have been in litigation to Kimberley, and also gave his check for \$100,000. In consideration of this the suits brought against Arms by Kimberley are to be dismissed.

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